New York Store

Established 1853. Sole Agents Butterick Patterns.

An Important Importation of Linens

We have just received from our German agents a lot of novelties in Linens, consisting of Doylies, Tray Cloths, Scarfs and Lunch Cloths which we will put on sale to-day on the basement bargain tables at the following prices: 9-inch hemmed Doylles, all linen, 61c 1256e quality, this sale.

12-inch hemmed Doylies in a 150 813C quality, this sale, each . 12-inch open work Doylies and 9-inch nemstitched Doylies in a 20c qual-

ity, for each. White and fancy colored all-linen fringed Doylies worth 20c, this Hemstitched Tray Cloths, size 14x20, 35c worth 50c, this sale for

Pettis Dry Goods Co.

UR Large Stock and Large Business enables us to undersell all others.

GEO. J. MAROTT, 22 to 28 East Wash. St. Second largest Shoe Store in the World.



AMUSEMENTS

Joseph Haworth is rehearsing in his new play, "King Robert of Sicily," which was written especially for him by Grace Living-

XXX

The New York Telegraph does not grow enthusiastic over the production in that city last Friday night of Robert Browning's play, "In a Balcony," by Mrs. Sarah Cowell Le Moyne and Otis Skinner. XXX

The bill at the Empire Theater this afternoon is the Broadway Burlesquers presenting two musical skits and an olio of vaude ville numbers. The burlesques are called "The Birds of the Gilded Cage," and "Women and Wine."

x x x The Musikverein concert at the German House to-morrow evening promises to one of the most brilliant events of the opening musical season in this city. A programme has been prepared which brings together the best works of the world's greatest masters of melody.

XXX When Joseph Jefferson is to make a single appearnace in any city he almost invariably selects "Rip Van Winkle" as the offering, since in the role of Rip his greatest success was achieved and has been continued. Accordingly, the host of friends of Mr. Jefferson in this city will once more enjoy the pleasure of seeing him in "Rip Van Winkle" at English's Opera House to-

XXX "Diplomacy" was one of the greatest successes of the stock company's first season in Indianapolis, and ever since that produc tion there has existed a' demand for its revival. The management of the present stock company at the Grand has decide to yield to this desire of its patrons and revive the piece next (election) week on a more than ordinarily elaborate scale.

XXX "When We Were Twenty-one," the strong play by Henry V. Esmond, in which Nat C. Goodwin and peerless Maxine Elliott are to be seen at English's Thursday night, is conceded by every one who has witnessed its production to be the greatest medium those talented people have ever obtained in which to display their ability. The sale of seats will open this morning.

Following close on the heels of his cap ture of Louisville, comes word that William Collier has fairly taken by storm the theater-going public of Washington, D. C., in his new comedy, "On the Quiet," by Augustus Thomas. Mr. Collier will present the play for the first time in this city at English's Opera House Friday and Saturday nights and Saturday afternoon this

Everybody seems eager to see Terry Mc-Govern, holder of the bantam and feathersensational melodrama, "The Bowery After Dark." This attraction will remain until Thursday, when it will be succeeded by another melodrama, "War on Women," scene of which is, however, laid in the far West. Hope Booth is the star of the latter | rights before he will respect the rights of

The Zoo this week will present a programme of thrilling trained wild animal acts, a series of scientific lectures by Prof. H. B. Hopkins on natural history, and an exhibition of the rarest specimens of the beasts of the jungle, and the birds of the air. Capt. Bonavita and his lions, and Mme. Morrelli, and her jaguars, will be the leading features. The Zoo is open from 11 a. m. until 11 p. m., affording twelve hours of instruction and amusement. The animals are fed at 4:30 p. m. and 10:30 p. m.

XXX The Philharmonic string orchestra will give its first chamber concert of the present season at the Propylaeum Wednesday evening of the current week. The soloist engaged as a special attraction is Earl Percy Parks, who obtained his vocal trainng in European conservatories of music, and has since won distinct recognition on the concert stage. No words of praise need be offered here of the ability of the members of the quartet, Hugh McGibeny, ph Schelischmidt, Rudolph Koster and Miss Bertha Schellschmidt.

TERRIBLE KNIFE WOUND.

William Cousins's Throat Cut Almost from Ear to Ear.

William Cousins, a negro, living at \$19 Fort Wayne avenue, with his throat cut from a point three inches back of the left ear around the front to the bottom of the right ear, went from Massachusetts averue and Liberty street to the City Dispensary on a street car and caused a great deal of curiosity and excitement, especialy among the women. His wife, who was with him, held her apron in the wound

and partially stopped the flow of blood. Cousins said he was with his wife and sister in the Diamond liquor house about 8 o'clock when Harry MacAfee, colored, under the influence of liquor, came in and began using profane language, and when requested to stop while the women were here, drew a knife or razor and slashed ofm across the throat. The blade did not cut any of the larger blood vessels, but scraped some of them. The injury is not dangerous unless blood poisoning from the

apron used sets in. Dr. McGaughey, of the City Dispensary took about sixty stitches to close the wound. Morris Horowitz, the proprietor of the saloon where the cutting occurred, was arrested and slated for selling liquor 3 of the Nicholson law.

Roy Clure Arrested.

Roy Clure, who is wanted in Hancock

WORK AMONG CRIMINALS

ADDRESS BY CHAPLAIN COMFORT, OF INDIANA REFORMATORY.

He Is Heard at Mayflower Congregational Church-Rev. H. C. Meserve's Sermon - Other Services.

J. W. Comfort, chaplain and State agent of the Indiana Reformatory, delivered an interesting address last night at the Mayflower Congregational Church on "The Work of the Indiana Reformatory." Mr. Comfort remarked that he did not intend to preach, because that was not his custom. He said he never preached to his "boys" at the Reformatory, because he believed that many of them had been made antagonistic to the gospel of Jesus Christ by the way it had been preached to them at cross-country churches. He said he always made short addresses at the Reformatory, and that if he perceived the prisoners were becoming tired of the subject

he knew when to stop. With reference to his subject Mr. Comfort said in part: "The Indiana Reformatory is only one of four penal institutions in the State of Indiana. I have not the time, therefore, to refer to any institution except my own. As is generally known, only those prisoners are sent to us who are under thirty years of age, serving a sentence for a first conviction and who have received an indeterminate sentence. The question is often asked me, 'How many prisoners do you have in your institution?' and I say to those who ask me, as I say to you, that the question is hard to answer. The number will vary from day which is a very low figure for this time of year. After the fall term of the various courts has commenced and prisoners who have been awaiting trial are sentenced the number may be more than 900. But on the whole the number of prisoners in the Indiana Reformatory is decreasing. HOW TO ACCOUNT FOR IT.

"I account for this in three ways. First, to understand that the army is recruited entirely from the criminals and the vagabonds in the country, but I think it fair to presume that many men and boys have enlisted in the army who might otherwise have drifted into the Reformatory. The second reason that I assign is the splendid business activity that has been omnipresent throughout the length and breadth of our whole country during the last three years. Now, I don't say anything about the full dinner pall, because I am not a politician, but this I do know, that the imployment of idle hands leaves no time for thoughts of crime, and that honest employment knocks a hole in the record of crime. The last reason that I assign for the decreased number of prisoners is the fact that Indiana has an intermediate sentence law, and experience teaches us that the criminal would far rather commit his depredations in a State where his sentence did not depend upon his good behavior, and as a consequence many criminals have given Indiana a wide berth. "The experiences of a criminal after coming to the Reformatory are many and various, and I could not detail them all to you in a much longer time than I have this evening. But suffice to say they are a plenty.' When he is first brought to the institution by the sheriff of the county from which he is sentenced he perchance takes a last puff on his cigar as he comes up the five steps leading into the main hall. It is, indeed, a last puff, for tobacco is a tabooed article, and unless it is smuggled to him he will have none of it until "He is turned over by the sheriff-say Sheriff Cyrus J. Clark, of your own county

-and I want to say in my opinion there is no better officer in the United States to-day-to the officials of our institution as so much baggage, and we must receipt for him just the same as you would for an express package. After all, a prisoner is only a chattel, and has for a time lost all the rights and privileges of citizenship. We search him first, then bathe him-and by the way some of them need it-then he s examined by a physician and taken into a little room, where he is measured by the Bertillon system.

WAY OF THE TRANSGRESSOR "When a man has gone through those four things, even though it has only been twenty-four hours since he threw his last cigar away, he begins to feel that the way of the transgressor is hard indeed. Next the prisoner is graded. We have three grades, the upper, lower and middle. The lower grade prisoners are dressed in stripes, the middle grade in checks and the first grade in blue. A new prisoner is always put in the middle grade, where he is kept for six months, and then if he is de serving he is promoted to the first grade and given a suit of blue. And never was a boy prouder of red top boots than is the prisoner who has been promoted to the It is touching to note with what pride he dons his new apparel and how proudly he carries himself among his fellows. His pride is as we would have it, for we know at the bottom of it lies self-respect, and it is apparent to you all that a man must first respect himself and his own others. After the prisoner is graded he is there are no drones in our hive. Many men come to the institution with that loathsome disease called laziness, but it is swiftly and surely eradicated. We have three kinds of contract work, namely, shoe making, pants making and hollow ware work Owing to the fact that a number of our contracts have run out, and you know that under the law no new contracts can be made, we have had to establish trade schools, and they are proving to be of excellence. Men and boys who had no trade or business calling in the world go forth from the Reformatory equipped with a trade with which they can make an excellent

STRICTNESS FELT. "One thing a prisoner feels is the strictness of the institution. The laws are rigidly enforced, and yet we have no corporal punishment. Four years ago the lash was abolished in the Reformatory, and I do not believe that it will ever be used again. "We punish by loss of grade and sometimes by solitary confinement. There are few of the 'boys' who would not rather have the lash than lose their grade, which means a longer time to serve. We have the most beautiful chapel in Indiana. There is nothing ecclesiastical about it, for with us religion is business and common sense. It is the kind of religion that was taught by the Master. The great strength of the Reformatory plan lies in the parole system. When a prisoner has served the minimum sentence, if he has been good, the board of managers will parole him, only requiring of him that he obey the laws of the associations, abstain from intoxicating liquors and stay away from places where intexicating liquors are sold. Before he is paroled there must be some definite employment for him, and somebody must agree to look after him and help him to a better life. I have not the time to dwell on the subject, and perhaps you are wondering what you can do in the matter, anyhow. There is one thing that everybody can do and that is to remember these men. Don't look upon them as abandoned or lost. for since the time of Christ no man or woman is abandoned. Remember them in your prayers, read some good works on criminology, and when these men come

living and lead an honest life.

to make a beginning." PRISON SUNDAY OBSERVED.

forth to battle for a new life help them

"Society's Duty to the Criminal" Rev. H. C. Meserve's Topic.

At Plymouth Church yesterday morning "Prison Sunday" was observed. The Rev. H. C. Meserve's subject was: on Sunday and for violation of Section Duty to the Criminal." In part he said: "I speak for those who cannot speak I for themselves. Society's offender under society's ban. I want to consider the following phases: The causes of crime. Generally speaking, psycho-physical are two- dedicated by Bishop Gross, in 1876, and decounty on a charge of larceny, was ar- fold-heredity and environment. The stroyed by fire six years ago, is probably rested yesterday by detectives as he was child born to crime as other children are the handsomest specimen of Gothic archioming into the city on a Greenfield car. born to law. Those who by reason of lecture in the South.

weakened mind and body easily fall into OLD CIRCUIT RIDER DEAD crime when environed by it. "The punishment of crime, like our conception of God's justice. Retributive or corrective.

"Retribution. Demanding an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth. Caring not for the man at all, and when he has paid his debt sending him forth still under the ban of good society. "Corrective. To save the man. A sentence to protect society, but an educa-tion during sentence to build up character and promote thrift and good citizenship For 90 to 95 per cent of the criminal

classes have no trade. "The prevention of crime. Upon this question there are as many opinions as men. One says education; another temperance, another labor and another Chris-All good and all powerful, but Wright suggests, all necessary to the accomplishment of so great an end. I believe thoroughly in the doctrine of evolution and so believing I cannot neglect one good thing that helps to uplift

"Society's attitude toward the criminal who has discharged his obligation to the State one of charity and kindliness. Not sentimentality nor austerity, but manly treatment of a redeemed man. "In closing one word as to the institu-

tions within our city. "The other side of the question, the criminal's duty to society, has already taken shape by the repudiation on the part of the criminal of his obligations to society It remains, therefore, but to set forth what society owes him and the manner in which society is discharging her obligations. By way of introduction, there is no better thing than to look at the work of the State in this connection. We have in this city three institutions, each performing a function in the discharge of society's debt to her unfortunates. Two of these institutions are, so to speak, under the same roof and deal with different phases of the same problem; the woman's reformatory and the school for girls. With a plant ill suited to the modern demands of the science of penology and with an appropriation which to me seems all too small, a work is being done by the matron and able assistants which is worthy an institution equipped with the latest apparatus and endowed with a plentiful income. Here women are not merely confined; they are trained and encouraged to fit themselves for the duties of life which they one day be called upon to perform to day. Last Friday the count was \$53, when they shall have discharged their debt to the State. A sweet, gracious presence, though firm, broods over their lives while undergoing the training and checks the impulses to evil and assists in self-control. The children's department is built upon similar lines and perverse indeed is the child that does not better by the environment, which has much of the home and little of the institution in it. The jail is a model institution. It is, as you know, a place for the prisoner to await trial or sentence, and also for the detention of witnesses. Occasionally prisoners are setenced there. But here, as in all this work, the personality of the official in charge counts for much. Our jail is peculiarly fortunate in this respect, for the man whom the prisoner must obey has the rule of the velvet scabbard with the sword of steel."

DR. VILLERS'S SERMON.

Referred to "Prison Sunday-Christ and the Common People."

Rev. Dr. Villers, pastor of the First Baptist Church, last night preached on the topic, "Christ and the Common People." He spoke from the text found in Mark xii, 37: "And the common people heard Him gladly." The large choir gave a good programme of music and prior to his regular discourse Dr. Villers spoke briefly on matters pertinent to "Prison Sunday."

In the course of his talk along this line he urged people to lend a helping hand where it will have a tendency to keep someone out of prison, or encourage a struggling soul who has just emerged from prison and has a desire to reform. On the topic, "Christ and the Common People," Mr. Villers said it was the habit of a multitude to listen to Christ, and these multitudes were generally composed of the common people. Many of these common people, the pastor said, were very uncompeople. The apostles were chosen from them and there were no better men in all Palestine than these men. Ordinarily. woman for anything they had done, that person was usually a most interesting per-son. "When I die," said the pastor, "if the words could be spoken truthfully of me, there is no epitaph I would rather have over my grave than the words: 'The common people heard him gladly. "The common people relished hearing Christ speak," continued Mr. Villers, "be-He spoke as one having authority. When He spoke to them it brought to the surface thoughts that had been lying hidden in their hearts, as no other speaker brought them to the surface. Because of His early experiences He sympathized with them. You read that He rebuked people and warned them as He loved them, but

tempt for a single soul." Dr. Villers per-formed the ordinance of baptism after the CATHOLIC SERVICES.

you do not read where He ever showed con-

Saint Days to Be Observed This Week

-A Farewell Reception. Next Thursday the Catholics will observe 'All Saints' Day." On this day all Catholics are bound to hear mass, and for the benefit of laboring men, the Rev. Francis H. Gavisk, chancellor of the diocese of Indianapolis, will have mass said at 5 o'clock Thursday morning, followed by masses at 7 and 9 o'clock. A sermon will be preached at the 9 o'clock mass; in the evening vespers and benediction of the blessed sacrament will be given. Confessions will be heard Wednesday afternoon, evening and Thursday morning. Friday is "All souls' et to work, and I want to say to you that | day," with masses at 6, 7 and 8 o'clock. In the evening at 7:30 the sacred heart exercises and benediction will take place. Confessions will be heard Thursday afternoon and Friday morning. Saturday morning a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated at St. John's for the deceased bishops of the diocese of Indianapolis. At 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon All Souls' day services will be held at Holy Cross Cemetery, where the clergy will bless the graves, recite prayers and sing psalms, then move in procession through the cemetery, followed by the members of the church. The sermon on the occasion will he preached by the Rev. H. Alerding, bishop-elect of the Fort Wayne diocese. A farewell reception will be given Rev. Francis P. Ryves, of St. John's Church, Sunday evening, by the Boys' Brigade, Knights of Father Matthew, and the Mothers' Club, as a farewell before he departs for his new field of work as assistant pastor to the Rev. E. F. McBarron, of Assumption Church, at Evansville.

WOMAN'S FOOTBALL TEAM.

George R. Benton, of This City, Is rupt, was an entertaining talker. Organizing One.

George R. Benton, of this city, is organizing a woman's football team, and says he has arranged a game with the high school team, which will probably take place at Newby Oval the night of Nov. 8. C. A. Railsback, clerk at the Sherman House, who is an experienced football known as the Twentieth Century football team. Benton says they will wear the regulation uniform.

"Miss Martin" Missing.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 28 .- The steamhip Nacoochee, from New York, arrived here to-day with one passenger missing, young woman registered as "Miss Mar-She told Captain Smith that she was school teacher in New Jersey, but had lost her position. To still another passenger she said that she had become dendent since she had lost her position and that she intended to commit suicide Friday evening about 10 o'clock "Miss Martin" retired. Saturday morning she was missing. The only clew left was an umbrella, on the handle of which was scratched "J. L. Maltby, Casenovia," and a ticket in her purse which had been pur-

chased at Casenovia, N. Y. Cathedral Dedicated.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 28 .- This morning. on the feast day of St. Simon and St. Jude. the magnificent cathedral of St. John the Baptist was dedicated by Mgr. Sebastiano Martinelli, delegate of the Pope to the United States, assisted by some fifty priests, including ten bishops. The new cathedral, built upon the ruins of the cathedral begun by Bishop Persico, in 1873,

PEACEFUL ENDING OF REV. HENRY RUSSELL PRITCHARD'S CAREER.

He Was Known Throughout the State for His Christian Character -Other Deaths.

The Rev. Henry Russell Pritchard, of 2007 North Senate avenue, a resident of Indiana since 1854 and one of the most unique and beloved men in the religious history of this State, died suddenly at Chesterfield, near Anderson, at 4:30 Saturday afternoon, and his body was brought home yesterday for burial. The manner of his death was unusual and a great shock to those to whom it first became known and to the members of his family, whom he left at 11 a. m. Saturday morning in his

usual good health for one of his age. The Rev. Mr. Pritchard was a Christian minister who had for many years preached throughout Wayne and adjoining counties. His first work was in that part of the State, and he was often called upon by his old friends and admirers to preach for them. His visit to Chesterfield was in answer to such a call, and he was to have preached there yesterday. He was the guest of Mr. Clifford. During the afternoon Mr. Clifford began the planting of some trees in the front yard and Mr. Pritchard was given a chair on the porch. When not watching the progress of the work by Clifford he read from a book of his earlier addresses, which was published several years ago. He had been alone about half an hour when a friend of fifty years called to see him. Mr. Pritchard sat in the chair with the book in his hands, and apparently asleep. The greeting of his friend met with no response, and thinking Mr. Pritchard was in need of sleep the friend left him and talked with Clifford for some time, when he returned to Mr. Pritchard and again spoke to him. Receiving no answer he went to Mr. Pritchard's side, and gently shaking him, said: "Haven't you slept long enough, Brother Pritchard?" Mr. Clifford was called and cian was summoned. He said death had come at least an hour before.

SKETCH OF HIS LIFE. Henry Russell Pritchard was born Jan. 25, 1819, near Faris, Bourbon county, Kentucky. When seven years of age he removed with his family to Bracken county, and in the fall of 1829 to Newport, Campbell county. His mother died the year following, and he was sent with his two sisters and two brothers to live with his grandfather. He and his brothers, in an effort to help the finances of the family, worked at such odd jobs as could be found, at the same time attending the schools, which Mr. Pritchard described as "very common." When eighteen years of age he united with the Methodist Church. After a year and a half he was given a license to exhort. Mr. Pritchard in his sermons often referred to this period of his life, saying that h never had an enemy until he began preach. In 1840 he left the Methodis Thurch and united with the Disciples of Christ. During the winter of 1840 and 1841 he earned money by cutting cord-wood and used it in attending school at Rising Sur

Ind. He was there eight months, and during all of the time preached in the church at that place for payment of his board In 1843 he was sent out by the churches of Cincinnati as an evangelist in Hamilton Butler and Preble counties. He was given a horse, saddle and bridle, all valued at \$52, a coat, a pair of pantaloons and \$25 money, which was all he received during eight months of this service. While studying at Mt. Pleasant, O., in 1844 he was given \$3 per week for preaching in the church there. Later in 1844 he went to Kentucky on an evangelistic tour, returning in October and settling at Oxford, O. where he studied under the direction of one of the professors of Miami University. He was married in 1846 at Oxford to Miss Emeline Birdsell, who survives him. Immediately after his marriage he removed to Fairview, Ind., from which place he ulated sections, as live news. Mr. Pritch-

covered a circuit in Rush, Fayette, Union and Wayne counties for eight years. The baptism and conversion of persons was at that time considered by the press of the country, and especially in the thinly popard had the idea that the reporting of conversions to the papers presented an appearance of boasting, and not one in ten of these was reported. CAME TO COLUMBUS.

Early in 1854 he removed to Columbus, Ind., and took charge of the New Hope Church, which was the first and church with which he had connection as its pastor. In addition to his work in this church he preached regularly in several others in smaller places nearby.

He spent altogether seventeen years Bartholomew county preaching, and in 1870 removed to Daviess county, where he took up farming on account of the ill health of his eldest son, James A. Pritchard, a lawver of this city. During his four years on the farm he preached in the church at Washington, and left it in the fall of 1873, removing to Indianapolis, and continually residing here until his death.

During the greater part of his residence here he lived on North Senate avenue, say at the top of his voice: "Put the trust | prolonged until the election day, when he government and used them to a great ex-North Senate avenue. He continued his toothache by cutting off the head. The evangelistic work, which was carried on most law-defying trust of them all deals mostly in the fields first covered by him in | in coal oil-an article upon which tariff this State. Though being well along in cuties are simply ridiculous. The truth years, he retained his physical activity, and | about trusts is that they are an industrial was at work in his chosen calling nearly every day. In the winter of 1887, while preaching in a small village, he slipped and fell from the porch of his host and was severely injured. This injury greatly impaired his health, but did not cause a ces-

sation of his labors. Mr. Pritchard had very decided ideas of the meaning of the gospel, and his many years of study resulted in a familiarity with it which made him very successful in the numerous debates on religious topics in which he engaged and enjoyed in a great degree on account of numerous converts made in this manner. His creed was, as he expressed it, "God's Word is right." The number of public debates upon the doctrines of religion in which he engaged was surprisingly large, and with his view of his religion these debates were a source of much enjoyment to him. He was a speaker with wide knowledge of the affairs of the world, and, though very ab-

AN ARDENT REPUBLICAN. Mr. Pritchard was in politics a Whig, and after the incipiency of the Republican party an ardent supporter of the party. Though much interested in politics, he never actively engaged in party work. He was twice a member of the Electoral Col- like the Abolitionists of 1850-1860, who prolege which placed Abraham Lincoln in the presidential office, being elected from Bar-United States and of the State, avoid evil player, will coach the women. They are tholomew county. He was once defeated in the wisest could not predict. So with these the old Third congressional district for Congress by William Holman, the nominee of the Democratic party.

He took great interest in the issues of this campaign and was a firm believer in President McKinley. The factional fights in Kentucky were also of great interest to him, as he was reared in that country and intimately acquainted with the earlier generation of the families now in such bitter opposition to each other. In his home he was very fond of relating in this connection incidents of his life in Kentucky Besides his wife Mr. Pritchard leaves several children. They are James A. Pritch-

Mrs. William Newnan, 1317 Bellefontaine street, and Mrs. Robert Potts, of Thorntown, Ind. The funeral will be held Wednesday at 11 a. m. from the Central Christian Church, and will be attended by a large number of his friends and admirers in the counties where he worked so long. The burial will be at Crown Hill.

ard, of 2010 North Senate avenue; William

H. Pritchard, 503 North Liberty street;

MRS. MARY N. CAREY DEAD. She Was One of the Well-Known

Women of the City. Mary Newman Carey died at her home, 48 West North street, yesterday morning, Oct. 28, at 10 o'clock. She had been ill but

week, having attended services at the

Meridian-street Church on last Sunday. Mrs. Carey was born at Centerville, Ind., in 1831. She was the daughter of Judge John S. Newman, and granddaughter of Hon. Samuel Hannah. She was graduated from the Wesleyan Female College, at Cincinnati. where she was the classmate of Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes and Dr. Rachel Bodley. In 1851 she married Dr. H. G. Carey and went to Dayton, O., where Dr. Carey practiced medicine until 1863, when they removed to Indianapolis. Dr. Carey died five years ago, since which time Mrs. Carey has been in failing health. Mrs. Carey has had a notable life.

her early life at Centerville, as the daughter of Judge Newman, she was associated with her father's professional friends, who found in his home the broad hospitality characteristic of early days in Wayne county. Her life in Indianapolis has been one of wide influence, being associated with its social life for nearly forty years, and identified with all the enterprises which have constituted the city's social development. She has been a member of Meridianstreet M. E. Church since its earliest days, and has been a devoted supporter of the church in all its stages of progress. She was one of the earliest members of the Indianapolis Woman's Club.

The surviving members of her family are her son, Mr. John Newman Carey; her daughter, Mrs. Henry Jameson; her sister, Mrs. Ingram Fletcher, and her brother. Mr. Omar Newman, of Topeka, Kan. The funeral service will be held at her late home to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Rose Averill Braden Dead.

Rose Averill Braden, wife of Harvey Bates Braden, living at 1920 North Capitol avenue, died yesterday morning of peritonitis after an illness of two weeks, during which she suffered great agony.

Mrs. Braden was the daughter of Joseph Averill, yardmaster of the Vandalia Railway Company. She was twenty-four years of age and was born in this city. She was and was a member of the St. Paul's Episcopal Church and choir. Before her marriage she was an expert shorthand reporter and in her position and during her time at school made many friends by all of whom she was greatly beloved. She leaves her husband and two brothers and one sister besides her parents. The funeral will be held from the home 1920 North Capitol avenue, to-morrow

Thomas Partin Found Dead.

afternoon.

Thomas Partin, fifty-seven years of age living at 123 Decatur street, was found dead in bed yesterday morning. Coroner Nash was called to investigate the cause of death after Dr. Deitch, who examined the body, announced that he had been

Partin was employed by the street-car company as a washer in one of the stables and was injured about three weeks ago. He recently resumed work, and it was thought his injuries might have been the cause, or a contributory cause, of his death. An autopsy showed death due to neuralgia of the heart. He leaves a widow and several children.

A WORD ABOUT TRUSTS.

Futility of Democratic Efforts Shirk Responsibility.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: One of the humors of the campaign is the frantic efforts of the Democrats to fasten the responsibility for trusts upon their adversaries. "Tariff is the mother of trusts," cry they, but forget that in 1893 they passed a protective tariff law of their own which was in operation for two years or more, during which a large number of trusts were organized, and so they have had their full share in the fatherhood of the bantlings they are now denouncing. Nor must it be forgotten that two-thirds of the trusts now in existence in the United States were organized under the statutes of the Democratic States of New Jersey, Delaware and Virginia. In New Jersey especially the laws are so favorable that they are every day being taken advantage of by the great capitalists who want to combine to suppress competition If the Democrats are sincere in their de sires to suppress trusts why not begin in New Jersey, which is completely under their control? Or does the fact that this thrifty State derives a big income from these incorporations stand in the way? As a matter of fact, without amendir the Constitution of the United States very little can be done by Congress to suppress or regulate trusts. The Sherman antitrust act was an effort to do this, but the United States Supreme Court declared its most drastic features unconstitutional. Congress may regulate interstate commerce, but it cannot interfere with manufacturing. The most of the great trusts manufacture and leave the selling to others, and so are beyond congressional control. The Republican lower house last winter passed amendments to the Sherman anti-trust act so as to meet this de fect, but our best lawyers say that the are at best unconstitutional, and that with cut amending the United States Constitution nothing effectual can be done at Washington. The Republicans did their best to pass such amendment in the House, but it was defeated by Democratic votes. That was something they did not want done until after the election, if at all. "Trusts," say the Democratic spell-

binders, "are the goose which lays the golden eggs." Well, suppose this is true; will Bryan's friends if they get into power kill this same goose?. Did they in 1893, after the people put them in control upor their promise of tariff reform, "kill the which had, according to them, furnished the campaign funds for so many years to their enemies? Not much They reformed protection by passing an other protective tariff and so taking the 'mother of trusts" out of politics. When it comes to prescribing remedies for trusts business begins. Any fool can disease, just like strikes and lockouts, and law can reach them only in an indirect way. Statutes may prevent violence in boycotts, but what law can compel the public to buy of or cease buying from a just the same as capital. There are no more highly organized or more oppressive institutions in the world of capital than the labor unions of all great cities, for they can starve a nonunion man to death and still keep within the law. All legislation against trusts is more or less experimental, and owing to the unweildiness of our federal Constitution, any legislation by Congress must be very unsatisfactory, for the simple reason that there is a lack of power and the steps to amend the Constitution take years to accomplish The proposed remedies as to publicity and licenses sound well and catch the crowd. but when it comes to putting them in place they must encounter many and great obstacles. And yet the state legislatures may compel, in whole or part, both remedies if they set to work about it with a will. And the way to do it is to begin and keep at it. Mistakes are inevitable. The root of both the labor and the trust troubles lies in our competitive systems. exactly the state of things which now exist and worse to come. They are not unclaimed the coming downfall of slavery

Logansport, Ind., Oct. 27. PERSONAL AND SOCIETY.

cease when the election of 1900 is over.

Forty years ago everybody felt that the

end of slavery must soon come, but how

great industrial questions-we may be

of. God grant that it may be a peaceable

solution, and that the discussion may not

D. P. BALDWIN.

Miss Mayme Carolyn Fuller, of North Adams, Mich., is in the city the guest of her cousin, Mrs. Isaac King. Miss Fuller spent several weeks in this city during the summer, and has now returned to organize classes in elecution and physical culture and to give readings throughout the adjoining towns. Miss Fuller was formerly teacher in Hiram College of Expression in Fort Wayne, and other places.

The ladies of the "Liberal Arts" entergentlemen, Mr. Robert Thomas, Mr. Crosby,

COL. J. R. ROSS'S FUNERAL

SERVICES WILL BE HELD AT THE HOUSE AND CEMETERY.

The Organizations to Which Col. Ross Belonged Will Have Charge of the Burial.

The funeral of Col. James R. Ross, who died early Saturday morning at his home at 2007 Central avenue, will be held to-day

The funeral service at the house will be

conducted by the Rev. Mr. Peters, of the Grace Episcopal Cathedral, after which the body will be taken under escort of the organizations of which Col. Ross was member and intimately associated with many years to Crown Hill for burial. The escort will be composed of the Indianapolis battalion of the Second Regiment, Indiana National Guard, commanded by Major H T. Conde; the First Regiment Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias, commanded by Col. Harry Sheets; Excelsior Lodge, No. 25 Knights of Pythias; the Indiana Commandery Loyal Legion, the George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R., the Union Veterar Legion, and a delegation from the Commercial Travelers' Association. It is also thought most of the colonels and captains of the Indiana branch of the Uniform a graduate of the Indianapolis High School | Rank Knights of Pythias will be present Col. Sheets heard yesterday from many, who signified their intention of being here. It is also thought commanding generals from several other States will attend.

The pallbearers will be: Active-James R. Carnahan, W. J. McKee, George W. Powell, Harry B. Smith, Frank Bowers and John M. Paver. Honorary-Gen. Lew Wallace, George F. McGinnis, Admiral Brown, Col. Z. A. Smith, Judge McBride, Judge Howe, D. M. Parry and S. D. Pier-

The Knights of Pythias will have charge of the services at the cemetery, and the new burial service adopted at the last session of the Supreme Lodge will be used for the first time. The Grand Army service will come next, and last the Uniform

Rank service. It was decided vesterday more meeting of the old members of the Light Infantry to attend the services in a body. About forty of the members before the reorganization were at the meeting, and it was thought that about 150 would turn out. The representation will be under the command of Capt. Robert Scott, the last captain before the reorganization. Appropriate badges will be provided, and men bers will assemble at the corner of Ala bama and Nineteenth streets at 1:30 this afternoon, marching from there to the late home of Colonel Ross.

At the meeting yesterday a committee composed of P. C. Hendricks, Lew Wallace, jr., and H. E. Smith, for the drafting of resolutions was appointed. Following are the resolutions adopted: "Wishing to give formal expression to our sense of loss in the death of James R. Ross, and also to convey to his widow and family our profound sympathy in their

bereavement, we, the surviving members of the Indianapolis Light Infantry, now tear testimony to the sterling worth our late commander as a man whom it was a high privilege to know as he made him self known to us; he was ever brave and modest, firm and gentle, just and generou honest and of most sound judgment, and the impression he made on us individually must ever be among the happiest of our recollections "We also wish to bear testimony to th extraordinary care taken by him of his

men in service, and to his many excellent qualities. 'We mourn his death and would mitigate the sorrow as much as can be done by giving voice to our share in it. 'It is ordered that a copy of these re

olutions be sent to the family; that they

be spread upon the records of the Indian-

apolis Light Infantry and published in the daily newspapers. The Commercial Travelers' Association met yesterday and proceeded in a body to the home where the remains of Colone Ross were viewed.

Friends of Colonel Ross will be permitted to view the body this forenoon between the hours of 8 a. m. and 12 o'clock noon

THE HICKORY ELM CLUB. The President on the Dickinson Let-

ter-Cleveland's Attitude. The president opened by announcing that Bryanism had received another fatal blow

from an unexpected source. "How many fatal blows can a party stand and still live?" inquired Colonel Garlic. "I was under the impression that when a living thing had been struck one

fatal blow that that was the end of it." "You are raising a nice question there, colonel," replied the president, "and your impression is no doubt correct in a certain sense, but you must know that death does not always immediately follow a fatal blow. For instance, a man may be wounded in two or three different places, each wound certain to prove fatal, and yet under careful surgical torture, manipulation and treatment, the man's life may be will suddenly expire as the result of his wounds. The surgeon in charge may not be able to say which wound is entitled to the distinct honor of producing death and depriving him of a profitable patient, but in his practice that either wound would have brought that result. But I am not particular factory? Labor has its trust | here to discuss questions belonging to the medical fraternity about which the doctors know as much as I do.

"The blow at Bryanism to which I was

about to call the attention of the club

when I was interrupted a moment ago seemed to have the force of a forty-ton tilt-hammer in an iron mill. I refer to a recent letter from Don M. Dickinson, expostmaster general under Mr. Cleveland. addressed to the Hickory Elm Club and to all whom it might concern. The gist of the have to undergo a change. They leave out letter was that in the opinion of the writer | all personal responsibility, and now the Mr. Bryan is not a Democrat, but a pessi- church of God is gaining a foothold in the mist and a Populist with a big P. The letter says that Bryan is preaching the gos pel of hate; appealing to the envious, the they are able to stand alone. discontented, the improvident, the incompetent and the unworthy. And worse still, he tries to set friend against friend, neighbor against neighbor, family against family, section against section and nation against nation, making the always dangerous appeal to the evil in human nature. Socialists have for years been pointing out I am sorry that I cannot remember all that Mr. Dickinson said about Mr. Bryan, but I can testify under oath that what he said was apienty. He even went so far as to announce that he would not only not vote for but the missionaries are now teaching them Bryan, but, as an act of patriotism, he would vote for McKinley. Now, what do you think of that? I do not know what action the club ought to take on this renearer their solution than any one dreams | markable and dangerous letter, but I do know that if this sort of thing is not checked and a muzzle put on some of our leading Democrats, that Mr. Bryan might as well go home and go to spading up his onion beds for early setting in the spring. "Cleveland is all right for Bryan yet, isn't he?" inquired Colonel Snort. "I think Mr. Cleveland would support Mr. Bryan if he would agree to do so. At least the chances are 80 to 100 that he and the bad passes away.

would, for I believe that that is the per cent, of promises which the politicians say may be relied on to be fulfilled in such cases. But the trouble is that Mr. Cleveland has not said that he would or that he would not vote for Bryan. To the Trenton Free American the other day he said: 'I am not aware of having made any statement that would justify the assertion that I am going to support Mr. McKinley,' but tained their husbands Wednesday evening he is careful not to say whom he intends at the home of Mrs. J. S. Crosby, on West to support. Now, suppose there was a Washington street. Progressive euchre goubt in the mind of a member of this club was played. Prizes were won by Mrs. T. as to how General Muckle was going to E. Somerville, Mrs. Crosby and Mrs. Self; vote, and the member with that fearful goubt in his mind should say to General Mr. Self. The guests present were: Mr. | Muckle: 'General, I understand that you and Mrs. Marquis, Mr. and Mrs. Charles | are going to vote for McKinley,' what Reisner, Mr. and Mrs. David Self, Mr. and | would General Muckle's answer be, after he Mrs. T. E. Somerville, Mr. and Mrs. Henry | had recovered from the shock sufficiently Schmidt, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac King, Mr. | to make an answer? He would say, with-Robert Thomas, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. C. F. out the slightest hesitation, or a moment's Lamotte, Mrs. Laird and Miss Mayme | reflection upon the wisdom of the declara-Laird, Miss Nell Somerville. After the tion: 'No, sir, I intend to support and vote prizes were awarded an elegant supper was | for William Jennings Bryan, the regular nominer of all the parties on earth but York.

question, expansion, imperialism, nor his plan of busting the trusts and of getting rid of government by injunction, but upon all democratic doctrines I am thoroughly in accord with him, and believe that any man who calls himself a Democrat will be a better and truer friend to the Democratic party than any man who calls himself a Republican.' Mr. Cleveland said also that he was out of politics and must decline to be drawn into a discussio of a political character, and I don't blame him. Mr. Cleveland is no longer a young man. He has served two terms as President of the United States, and I can see how essential it is to health, happiness and mental tranquility that he should not be disturbed by those who would seek to draw him into interminable political discus-sion of the great question of how he intends to vote-whether for Bryan or for McKinley.

General Pilcher said the club had no

Cleveland to Mr. Bryan. Said he. "As ex-

President of the United States, he must be

usiness to question the loyalty of Grover

accorded the same personal rights and privileges that are claimed by other citizens more fortunately situated in life. Every elector has the right, however humble he may be, to withhold an expression of intention as to the way he will vote, and if questioned concerning his intentions he may refuse to answer, or he may employ such diplomatic language in the answer as shall seem to him best calculated to protect himself in the right to keep the pul guessing and avoid the unpleasant annoyance which inevitably follows too much explicitness of one's opinions on political questions, and in this way help to preserve the secrecy of the ballot so essential in a free country, where the element of chance enters into all elections, making them a source of profit to those who are fortunate enough to get their money on the right horse." "In the name of creation what are you driving at?" inquired the president as Gen. Pilcher finished this remarkable statement. 's think Mr. Cleveland has said enough to indicate with reasonable certainty that he intends to cast his vote to satisfy his own conscience, and while he does not bind himself to any particular candidate, it is morally certain that he will not go back on the party that made him if he can satisfy himself that that party has a ticket in the field. My judgment is that the more we discuss this most complicated question the farther we get away from its solution, and the more confused the subject becomes in the minds of the members of the Hickory Elm Club. I find myself inclined to get on both sides of the question and have got it so badly mixed in my mind that the best thing we can do is to adojurn, and it is so ordered." W. S. H.

SPECIAL SERVICES AT ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

An Interesting Address on the Jananese People by Bishop Partridge, Just Returned.

Special services were held at St. Paul's Episcopal Church last night, a class of three being confirmed. The sermon was preached by Bishop Partridge, who but recently returned from Japan. His sermon was intensely interesting and told of the progress of the Japanese empire in civilization and in religion in the last few decades. He also spoke of the fallacies of the people of that country, and how some of them were being obliterated as the inhabitants of the island become better acquainted with the Christian religion as it is now preached in foreign nations

"The Japanese are a wonderful people," said Bishop Partridge. "They are brave and intelligent and are making rapid progress in the world, competing in many ways with the more civilized countries. Her soldiers are the admiration of the whole world and you have all read how the Japanese were at the front during the storming of the gates of Peking, and other battles fought recently in the Chinese empire. Japan is a beautiful country. Come there and you will find the mountains, glens, volcanoes; you will find every variety of scenery from the plains to the mountain tops. The palaces you will find to be the richest in the world and you will be bewildered at the beauty of the temples. We must give all honor to them for what they have done and all credit for the manner in which they have advanced in civilization. But these things you will notice on trips through the country by aid of your maps or your guides. Let us go farther and see something the ordinary traveler does not see. Examine the by-p houses where the natives live, the institutions and we will find a different study and we will find the smoldering fires beneath the beautiful liable to break out at any

minute and cause destruction. ROPE OF STRAW. "In the largest temples you will still see the rope of straw, one of the greatest fallacies of the hour. This rope of straw is the emblem they trust, and they believe in the old story that should it be broken darkness will come over the earth. There is another strong fallacy in that great empire. The Japanese believe they can practice religion without morality or truth. Years ago the Japanese made a wonderful stride toward advancement in civilization. They secured the western people's ideas of tent; they used our inventions and thought to use our religion. But they thought they could worship as we do without changing themselves. In this they found their mistake, and when they found they would have to change their manner of living to practice our religion they changed their rehe knows from the failures he has enjoyed ligion. They are trying to adopt all the outlying appearances of religion, but they have taken our religion, and underneath it they have made a foundation of the old re-

ligion of Japan. "The Japanese are a great, patriotic people. It is with them, 'My country first, last and always.' Patriotism is all right, but when they teach truth and falsehood side by side in their schools and practice other fallacies they are trying the greatest fallacy of the world. This fallacy means that the Christians will take up the teachings of the Japanese and show them that they have been wrong. Japan's national system of ethics is another fallacy that will Japanese empire. We are helping them in our own way, and will help them until

CHRISTIANS IN JAPAN. "Christians go to Japan, and they say to the natives that they cannot have morality without religion. There have been many converts among the natives, and those who have taken up the Christian faith are the best subjects of the Mikado. The Japanese already believe in patriotism. God and truth. The Christians are also teaching a new form of ethics and showing them that the church is the extension of the incarnation. Nearly every man, weman and child in the island has the knowledge of God, and the missionaries will remove the barrier-sin. They have a longing for religion, and when the Christians fill that longing they get nearer to the people. In

Glory, and is Christianizing those people so that the best of their beliefs remain "Many of the natives still wear the double swords, one long and one short. According to an old belief they should use the long sword to kill enemies to their god and the short sword to kill themselves. They are now being taught that there is a better thing than revenge. Let us not lose

that beautiful empire of Japan the Chris-

tian sees our Lord as the greatest King of

that spirit in Japan, but let us follow and cherish it." Stricken with Paralysis.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.-Nejebe Arbeely consul general to Egypt during General Grant's first administration, was stricken with paralysis at the barge office this evening. For some years he has been one of the immigrant inspectors, having in charge the Oriental bureau. Najebe Arbeely's father was a member of the Turkish Parlinment, and the son was educated in this country. He was graduated from the University of Tennessee, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in Tennessee and New